

# Carranza Soldiers Kill U.S. Troopers: Villa's Body Found, Mexicans Report

## WILSON TO DEMAND FULL DISAVOWAL FROM BERLIN

President Completes  
Draft of Note on  
U-Boat War.

WILL PERMIT  
NO MORE DELAY

Germany Given Choice of  
Three Answers to  
Drastic Terms.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 16.—President Wilson's final note to Germany stands virtually complete to-night. After being approved by the Cabinet on Tuesday it should be forwarded to Ambassador Gerard Tuesday night or Wednesday.

It is understood that the new note follows closely that sent to Austria in the Ancona case. Then the President hinted strongly that a break in relations would follow a refusal to give instant satisfaction. The threat to Germany, it is thought, will be no less explicit.

Germany will be asked to make a blanket disavowal of the violation of American rights by submarine commanders and to reaffirm her pledge against their repetition. This pledge must be proof against all loopholes for later evasions.

Must Amend "Liner" Pledge.

The President will insist that the equivocal word "liners," as used by Ambassador von Bernstorff, cover merchant vessels of all kinds. The United States recognizes no distinction between passenger and freight steamers, armed or unarmed ships, unless they attempt to escape.

It follows, therefore, that Germany's recent declaration that armed merchantmen would be treated as auxiliary cruisers must be withdrawn.

Unless these disavowals and assurances are given at once, without evasion or temporizing, it is understood that the President is prepared to recall Ambassador Gerard and hand Count von Bernstorff his passports. President Wilson's patience is exhausted. Whether this course is interpreted as a "break" is for Germany to decide.

As seen here, Germany has the choice of three possible replies:

First—She can persist in denials that her pledges have been broken. Such an answer, in view of the proofs in the possession of the United States, would be totally unacceptable.

Second—She can yield to the President's demands in full.

Third—She can admit and disavow the more obvious breaches of faith and suggest arbitration for the broader aspects of the case. Such a course is already foreshadowed in the Sussex reply.

May Reach Modus Vivendi.

By adopting the latter method, it is pointed out, the demands of the United States would largely be met and at the same time a way would be provided to settle the pride of the German people. There are signs that such a modus vivendi would not be wholly unacceptable to the United States. The President would have to feel assured first, however, that Germany was not merely playing for time or seeking to gain political advantage by the move.

Democratic leaders in Congress are urging the President not to make any statements in the note that might lead to a break in relations.

Members of the House and Senate Foreign Relations committees are expected to confer with him to-morrow. The possibility of war, which caused a panic in the Capitol two months ago and frightened Congress into threats of scuttling, is again causing trouble. The scuttling question has not been laid entirely by the White House victory. Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate committee, is known to be at odds with the President over his handling of the German situation, and will urge as strongly as he can without an open break that a loophole for compromise be left in the note. Others among those to be consulted will follow his lead.

## AMERICANS MAY BE LOST ON INVERLYON

Two Among Survivors Tell of  
Ten of Crew Missing.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Liverpool, April 16.—Seaman William Georgeon and Steward Ross, American citizens, of Philadelphia and Florida, respectively, who were among survivors of the crew of the British ship Inverlyon, which was torpedoed last Tuesday afternoon by a German submarine, arrived at Liverpool to-day. They reported that Chief Officer Penny, three apprentices and six seamen, among the latter possibly some American citizens, were missing and it was feared had been drowned.

The twelve survivors arriving here were two days in a boat before they were rescued.

## NEW SLIGHT ON FLAG FIRES LABOR FORUM

Speaker Doesn't Care if Banner  
Was Consigned to Hell.

Another near-riot was started at the Labor Forum in Washington Irving High School last night, when George Creel, of Denver, made a remark that was accepted by his hearers as a slight on the flag.

"I do not think it should worry anybody if Mr. Maurer did say 'To hell with the Stars and Stripes!'" he said. "Infamous!" exclaimed Stewart Browne, who was debating with Creel on free speech, resumed a discussion of the laws and less exciting subjects.

## PLEASURE JAUNTS ABROAD VERBOTTEN

Germany to Retuse Passports for  
Trips to Other Countries.

Berlin, April 16.—No passports, it was announced to-day, will be issued in the future to persons desiring to visit foreign countries purely for pleasure. The ruling applies also to Austria-Hungary, to which passports will be granted only to a physician's certificate that treatment in a specified Austrian or Hungarian resort is urgently necessary.

The restrictions imposed last year on bathing resorts along the Baltic and North Sea, making passes necessary, are still in operation, and trips to certain islands are forbidden.

## "20TH CENTURY" HITS TWO EMPTY TANKERS

Crack Train Again in Accident—  
Several Slightly Hurt.

Cleveland, April 16.—Lives of passengers on the Twentieth Century Limited, the New York Central's crack train, were in peril to-night for the second time in three weeks, when the train crashed into two empty tank cars a short distance west of the drawbridge over the Cuyahoga River, not far from the Union Station.

Steel plates were wrenched off the sides of the cars as the train, slowing to a stop, was sidetracked by the cars.

The train stopped with a jerk. Passengers were tossed about and several were said to be slightly bruised. The crash was heard for many blocks, and the news spread like wildfire over the city that another railroad accident had claimed human lives.

## MEN OF U. S. S. McALL AID MARJORIE'S FUND

From the crew of the U. S. S. McAll, doing neutrality duty in the lower harbor, came a contribution to Marjorie's Battleship Fund a few days ago. It was sent by the boys on the "Flagship of the Fighting Third," as the destroyer is known. The story brought cause you are fostering and join in wishing you the best of success.

When Albert visited the destroyer Balch in the navy yard on the 7th the crew of the Flagship of the Fighting Third gave him \$430. Then, climbing aboard the destroyer Aylwin, Albert found the boys ready with \$5 to heat their competitors.

The story brought cause you are fostering and join in wishing you the best of success.

The mind of the President, however, is declared to be made up. Consulting the committee will be purely a courtesy in accordance with the understanding reached two months ago, and no matter will not go to Congress for approval.

## "SOME HINTS TO THE MIGHTY"

From Lemuel Ely Quigg's letter advising  
Theodore Roosevelt for President.

"There is no difference between Roosevelt and any other Republican on the fundamental principles of the party; no difference at all, except with regard to his social—call them if you please socialistic—ideas. But for the moment these are in the background, and even there they have been gaining strength all the time. 'Am I my brother's keeper?' From Calm to Christ, and with increasing force after every Christmas the answer is, 'Yes, you are.'"

"With Roosevelt as President, the probability of war—that is, war with Germany, war with Japan—is far less likely than with a President who, like Wilson, backs and fills—who is 'too proud to fight' one day, full of fight the next, and in either humor always saving words. There is no government on earth which will not understand Roosevelt. 'If the people mean Preparedness they will not content themselves with a four-flush Roosevelt.'"

## SWELL OF FERRY DROWNS CANOEIST

Year's First Warm Sunday  
Brings Two Accidents  
in Hudson.

Sunlight and birds and bursting buds attested to country folk yesterday that summer was at hand. Dwellers in New York possessed additional evidence. Five hundred persons went ocean bathing at Coney Island, one Manhattan precinct furnished eight last boys who had strayed from home under the spell of the springtime wanderlust, and the first canoeist in the Hudson met his death.

Four persons in all were upset from canoes in the vicinity of Dyckman Street. Two men and a woman were rescued. Police of Harbor Squad A are still grappling for the body of Louis Minz, nineteen, of 504 West 143d Street, who, although he could not swim, ventured upon the treacherous water in a canoe, which was tipped over by a swell.

The ferryboat Henry L. Joyce, plying between Dyckman Street and Interstate Park, was concerned in a canoe accident on its 5 o'clock trip across and its 5:40 return journey.

## One Canoeist Lost.

On its return, it was concerned in the death of Minz. He and his friend, Robert L. Bernhard, were paddling as the ferry boat drew near. One suggested that it would be fun to ride the swells. The first one they essayed tipped them over.

Charles Wolf, another canoeist, of 5000 Broadway, started to the rescue, and Captain George W. Schmidt of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps also put out from shore in his motor boat. As Wolf reached Bernhard, and drew him aboard his craft, Minz, who had drifted a hundred yards upstream, went down for the last time.

Wolf was taken to the Washington Heights Hospital, suffering from exposure.

A half hour earlier Schmidt had rescued Ernest Thode, who says he lives at 1470 Amsterdam Avenue, and Minz, who is sure he lives at 208 West 133d Street, and doesn't—unless she abides in a vacant lot.

The two were overtaken by the swell of the ferry. Thode could swim, and held the girl up until Bert Parker of the Inwood Boat Club swam out and helped him put her in Schmidt's motor boat. Both were unhurt.

## Lost Lads Battle.

One by one eight youthful, timid little boys drifted into the West Forty-seventh Street station yesterday afternoon and admitted that they had been home late while running away from school. They were pitifully. Lieutenant Burns sent one patrolman out to buy candy. Three others—all married—were detailed to amuse the youngsters in the gymnasium with feats of strength and skill.

For a time the boys were interested; then they were bored; finally they were belligerent. Presently sounds of a sacked city emanated from the gymnasium. The frightened little waifs, all mixed up with three policemen, who were trying vainly to stop a free for all fight. The largest crowd of the very young season visited Coney Island yesterday.

## SALAZAR RAISES FORCE TO RAID U. S. TOWNS

Former Huerta General Recruiting  
Near Border.

## T.R.'S. THE MAN QUIGG TELLS REPUBLICANS

In an Unqualified In-  
dorsement Urges All  
to Forget 1912.

ADVISES FRIENDS  
OF PREPAREDNESS

People, He Believes, Will  
Not Be Content with a  
"Four-Flush Roosevelt."

Lemuel Ely Quigg, former chairman of the Republican County Committee and a close friend of Governor Whitman, has come out unqualifiedly for Colonel Roosevelt for President. Political associates of Mr. Quigg, when told of his action, refused to comment on it for publication. One of the leaders of the party, and who is as close to Governor Whitman as is Mr. Quigg, said:

"Mr. Quigg is only one of many of the really big men in the Republican party in this state and in others who fought Colonel Roosevelt tooth and nail in 1912 who realize that the time is here for Republicans, whether calling themselves progressives with a small or capital P, to forget 1912 and unite under the leadership of the one man able to bring all factions together and lead them to victory—Colonel Roosevelt."

Mr. Quigg's announcement of his support of Colonel Roosevelt was made known in the following letter to the editor of The Tribune:

"435 West End Avenue,  
New York, April 16, 1916. I  
To the Editor of The Tribune:

"Will you let me submit through your paper some words to the mighty? Mr. Senator Harding, who has been selected by the Republican National Committee to preside as temporary chairman of the national convention, 1916, or is quoted as saying that the issue of the coming campaign is the tariff. Assuming that he said it, there is not a Republican, from one ocean to the other, who believes that he thinks that the tariff is the issue of the convention, he attempts this, he will give us, so far as he is concerned, a bad start."

No party, since national conventions and party platforms came into existence, has ever nominated a candidate for President whose views upon the immediate issues before the country were not distinctly known. No candidate is a safe candidate whose views (being unknown before he is nominated), stated to the country only after he is nominated, cannot be tested by a previous record."

The efforts that are making to induce Justice Hughes to supply to the country a notion of his position upon pending issues are efforts to have him reflect upon his own integrity. He has said that he is not a candidate. He has said that, in his opinion, he should not be. He said that he will not give color by political discussion, to the likelihood of his having an ambition which he does not have. If anything is certain it is that Justice Hughes will by no word or act cast discredit upon his own sincerity."

Americans look ahead. They move ahead. They look back, if at all, only by observation and reflection to get the points of the compass for their forward movement. There is no use trying to beat the issues of 1912 into 1916. Ossawatimie is forgot, except by that small number of persons who don't know how to forget, whose pleasure in life is to keep their heads on a hinge."

Root a Wise Man.

Mr. Root is wiser than those friends of his who signed a circular letter advising his nomination. He

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## ARMY OFFICERS DOUBT REPORT OF VILLA'S END

Circumstantial Mes-  
sages Say Corpse  
Is Outlaw's.

MAY BE DISPLAYED  
IN JUAREZ PLAZA

Maj. Howze Asserts Bandit  
Was Near Where Grave  
Was Said To Be.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., April 16.—Francisco Villa, objective of the American punitive expedition in Mexico, is dead and his body is on the way to the border, according to official dispatches received to-day and to-night by General Gabriel Gaviro, Carranza commander at Juarez. Doubt as to the truth of these reports is expressed by army officers here, who suspect a ruse to get the army out of Mexico.

The bandit chieftain succumbed to an infected wound in the knee, these advisers state, on a ranch near Satevo. Discovery of the grave was made through a captured Villa colonel, according to a report sent by General Cavazos, who added that he personally had identified the body. He said the body had been interred for several days.

Andres Garcia, Mexican Consul at El Paso, announced that the body of Villa was on the way to Chihuahua, where it would arrive to-night. It then would be sent to Chihuahua, he said, thence to Juarez, there to be exposed to the view of Americans, that all doubt as to the claim that Villa was dead might be dispelled.

Senor Garcia said he had telegraphed to Governor Enriquez in Chihuahua, asking that the body be sent on to Juarez as soon as possible for identification by Americans and exhibition in the Plaza of the city. Consul Garcia said he felt confident his request would be granted.

United States Army men here to-night pointed out that any number of dead Mexicans of Villa's build would make as much like Villa as any one else several days after death. It was announced to-night that American physicians who had treated Villa would make an examination of the body thought to be Villa's, if Carranza officials will permit such an examination. It is not believed the Carranza officials will consent. They are not inclined to yield a point to Americans in anything, and to permit American physicians to make an examination after Mexican physicians had pronounced the body to be Villa's would, in Mexican opinion, be a reflection upon the integrity of Mexican physicians.

One hopeful indication, army men here say, was found in the report of General Pershing, stating that Major Howze, commanding a detachment of the 11th Cavalry, reported it as a fact that Villa was in the mountains southwest of San Francisco Borja, which is northwest of Parral, where it is claimed the body was recovered.

Mexicans Credit Reports.

For more than a week reports that Villa had died from wounds have been current both here and in Juarez. Today's accounts were the most circumstantial and apparently reliable yet received.

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WOUNDED AT PARRAL.



Major Frank Tompkins, commanding the 11th Cavalry, who was wounded slightly in the attack on the Americans by a Carranza force.

## PARRAL ATTACK TO HOLD TROOPS

Army Will Not Be With-  
drawn, Even Though  
Villa Is Dead.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 16.—The clearing up of the Parral fight, even more than the death of Villa, must precede the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, it was learned on high authority here to-night. Reports from General Obregon of the dispersal and close pursuit of the remnants of Villa's band had given ground for hoping that the withdrawal could take place soon.

No withdrawal, however, will take place while there is any suspicion of treachery on the part of the Carranza government, it is stated positively. The death of Villa, the original object of the expedition, is now of secondary importance to this. With the destruction of all forces with which he could make further trouble along the border, however, the Administration is prepared to consider that the purposes of the invasion have practically been accomplished if the Parral trouble can be cleared up.

In spite of the apparent conflict between the report of General Obregon, who told of an understanding between the commanders on both sides following the Parral fight and that of General Funston, officials believed the situation was not critical.

Cannot Blame Carranza.

The American report, it is pointed out, shows that the Carranza commander tried to restrain his troops, so that the Carranza government cannot be held responsible for their actions. Administration officials are waiting for confirmation of the Mexican reports. The reported death of Villa is pleasing, and the report of an understanding at Parral more so.

Neither the State or War Department had any confirmatory advice on the subject of Villa's death from American sources. Reports reaching El Paso and other border points were forwarded for information, but neither reports generally have been received with suspicion since the pursuit began.

Identification To Be Complete. Officials would not discuss what proof they would deem necessary to establish the fact that the body mentioned in these reports is that of Villa. It is certain, however, that every effort will be made to obtain so complete an identification as to make sure beyond reasonable doubt that the man who waged war with a few hundred bandits against the United States and the de facto government of Mexico simultaneously has paid the penalty.

Customs Collector Cobb, at El Paso, informed the State Department late to-day that Mexican customs officials at Juarez had told him the body of the

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## TRAP LAID AT PARRAL FOR TOMPKINS'S CAVALRY

Official Details Show Little Force  
Was Assailed by Mob and  
300 Carranza Troops.

FORTY MEXICANS KILLED;  
SIX AMERICANS WOUNDED

Major Tompkins Among Those Hit—11th  
Cavalry Loses One Man Killed in  
Fights with Villista Bandits  
North of Parral.

San Antonio, Tex., April 16.—It was a force of Carranza soldiers who engaged the little detachment of American cavalry at Parral Wednesday in a regularly organized action, according to a detailed report written by Major Frank Tompkins and forwarded to General Funston by General Pershing.

Forty of the Mexican soldiers, including one major and one civilian, were killed by the retreating Americans. The American casualties were two killed and six wounded, including Major Tompkins. His wound was slight.

Major Tompkins entered the town upon the invitation of an officer of the Parral garrison, who met him ten miles from Parral. This fact, coupled with Major Tompkins's report of the subsequent attack, caused officers here to express the opinion that he and his men had been led deliberately into a trap, although perhaps not with the knowledge of General Lozano, commanding officer.

## ANTI-U. S. RIOT AT CHIHUAHUA

Carranzistas Fire at Mobs  
Roused by Presence of  
American Aviators.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., April 16.—Rioting started in Chihuahua this afternoon, according to dispatches received in Juarez to-night. Villistas in Chihuahua City, incensed by the presence of American aviators who had been sent there to forward dispatches through United States Consul Letcher to General Funston, began street demonstrations which soon developed into anti-American riots.

Carranza troops were called out, and the mobs, numbering hundreds of men and women, were attacked. No mention was made in the dispatches of the number killed or if any Americans were slain, but it was said that thirty Villista leaders of the mob had been arrested and would be shot, and that the soldiers were rounding up all Villistas in the city.

Several thousand former Villa soldiers who had been granted amnesty by Carranza and mustered out there are in Chihuahua. They have been threatening trouble ever since the American troops entered Mexico, and to-day's rioting was the culmination of a threatening situation which the Carranza officials have been trying for weeks to avert.

## PERSHING REPORTS ON TRAIN ATTACK

Mexicans Driven Off and One  
Killed—No American Losses.

San Antonio, Tex., April 16.—General Pershing reported to headquarters to-day that a motor truck train carrying aeroplanes was attacked by forty bandits Friday night, fifteen miles north of Satevo. The Mexicans were driven off and one of their number was killed. General Pershing was with the motor truck train at the time of the attack. There were no American losses.

In a message to Consul Letcher at Chihuahua, filed from Santa Cruz, about twenty miles north of Parral, Colonel W. O. Brown, of the 10th Cavalry, asked that an aeroplane be dispatched immediately to bring in a report of an occurrence Thursday night. This advice was received by General Funston this afternoon. His urgent request for an aeroplane is taken at headquarters to mean that he has important news of a second engagement Thursday.

About three hundred Carranza troops joined in pursuit, and Major Tompkins continued to withdraw to avoid further complications until he reached Santa Cruz, eight miles from Parral. Fighting ceased about fifteen miles from town.

"Major Frank Tompkins deserves great praise for his forbearance. General Lozano attempted to control his men when the fight began, but Major Tompkins, with Major Charles Young and a squadron of the 10th Cavalry, was eight miles away when notified, and joined Major Tompkins, 7 p. m. (Sentence deleted at this point.)"

"Reported privately forty Mexicans killed, all soldiers, including one major. One civilian wounded. Americans killed, two; wounded, six; missing, one. Major Tompkins slightly wounded in foot (.) by spent bullet."

"Major R. L. Howze, 11th Cavalry, arrived Parral yesterday from San Francisco, Borja and Bata, having had several skirmishes with Villa men. One man killed, two wounded."

General Funston said to-night that while Major Tompkins undoubtedly